

EXCERPTS

From the Minutes of the Trial

On August 31 and on September 1, 1935, the Assizes of the Supreme Court Military Collegium of the USSR in Irkutsk, in the premises of the "KOP" club, in an open court consisting of:

the President of the Court -- comrade Nikitchenko  
Members of the Court: comrades Zaryanov and Serpukevitch  
Secretary of the Court comrade Kulikov  
Defense counsels from the member of Defense Collegium  
of Irkutsk comrades Ryabkin and Petushinsky

heard the case of espionage, sabotage and terrorist group of secret agents illegally transferred into the Soviet territory from abroad:

1. Kobylkin Innokenty Vasilievich
2. Ferelsdov Eulampy Lukyanovich

both charged with the crimes set forth in Articles 58-1-6-8-9 and 10 of the Criminal Code of the P.S.F.S.R.

3. Oleinikov Victor Vasilievich charged with the crime set forth in Article 58-1 "a" of the Criminal Code of the P.S.F.S.R.

1. Kobylkin Innokenty Vasilievich - born in 1888 in the town of Chita, of former Zabaikalsky District, now East-Siberian Region, from a cosack family, formerly an officer, had no property, but his mother owned a house and an out building. His father was an officer in the rank of colonel. Kobylkin graduated from a military preparatory school in Khabarovsk and later from a military cavalry college in Nicholaevsk. Then he was appointed a cosack-hundred commander. During the World War I he served as a captain of Cosacks, and during the Civil War as a colonel of the White Army from 1917 to 1922, and took active part in the fight against the Soviet Power. He was twice promoted in rank for his services during this period. He fled from the Soviet Union together with the army and was interned in China. There he belonged to the political organizations of the "Russian General Military Union" and ideologically to the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth". Besides he belonged to the organization "Cosack Village of Zabaikalye" in Kharbin, to "Chitinskoye Zomiyachestvo", and to the "Union of Khabarovsk Cadets". All these organizations are actually political organizations. He was apprehended on the night of March 9, 1935 and since then has been held in custody.

2. Ferelsdov Eulampy Lukyanovich - born in 1905 in the village of Kork; former Tobelsky District, in a middle-class family, his father during the Russo-Japanese war served as a private, and later, being crippled, was discharged from the army. His father was of a middle-class family. Ferelsdov does not know whether his father owned land, house or other property, because being yet little child he left Soviet Russia. He graduated from a Kharbin cadet school in 1920 and in 1927 from a military college in China.

mission told me this. I spoke to him personally and personally received these instructions. The secretary of the mission told me I had to rely upon the counter-revolutionary organization and upon my own experience of fighting against the Soviet Power, while carrying out these tasks.

The arsons were to be effected at the time right before the beginning of war and the signal was to be given from Manchuria. Besides the tasks of carrying out sabotage and terrorist acts, just before crossing on to the Soviet territory I received a task of espionage and reconnaissance nature. I had to get information concerning the disposition of the Red Army units in the Zabaikalye, the economic conditions of the Soviet Union and political sentiments of the Soviet people. I had to pass this information on to the military missions in Kharbin and in the town of Manchuria. Timofeev was formerly a captain of the Russian artillery. Now he is a supervisor at the police department and at the same time a secret agent of the Kharbin military mission. I know it from his own words and it is true.

Oswa, head of the editorial office of the "Kharbinskoye Vremya", is closely connected with the military mission. In all the cases when the secretary of the mission had business talks with secret agents of the mission, he always used the editorial office, where Oswa has his flat. All the conversations concerning the transferring of men and weapons to the USSR took place in the editorial office of the "Kharbinskoye Vremya". From this fact I drew the conclusion that the editorial office is the underground quarters of the secretary of the mission.

I received the weapons and money from Timofeev at these underground quarters. We acted upon the instructions from the military mission and from Oswa. Besides, fulfilling the task set before me by the military, I transferred certain people who were sent into the territory of the Soviet Union with the purpose of reconnaissance and sabotage. The mission agreed to send Pereladov onto the Soviet territory. At the same time the secretary of the mission gave me two rifles and 8 incendiary cartridges, and I returned to Djelainor, informing Pereladov, that the mission agreed to have him sent to the Soviet Union. I received the rifles for the purpose of self-defense, while escorting people to the frontier to transfer them to the Soviet Union. The incendiary cartridges were received with the purpose of committing arsons and were sent with Pereladov at the disposal of the counter-revolutionary organizations in the Zabaikalye. Before sending the incendiary cartridges onto the territory of the Soviet Union, we tested their efficiency...

I used to receive money, weapons and counter-revolutionary literature from the military mission beforehand and when Oleinikov or some other people, whom I transferred across the frontier, came to Djelainor station, I furnished them with these and conducted across the frontier.....

Altogether twelve pistols of different systems -- "Mauser", "Astro", "Nagm" with rounds, ten incendiary cartridges and a great amount of anti-Soviet literature were transferred with my help to serve the counter-revolutionary purposes.